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NOTE AND COMMENT

With all but one of the first group elected as editorial assistants for this year engaged in serving their country, it is evident that the REVIEW, too, must feel the pinch of the Great War. Every effort will be made to keep up to the standard of previous years. Inevitably, however, the amount of material available for publication will be much less than in normal times.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—The attendance has fallen off 52%. From the beginning there has been manifested a most inspiring patriotic spirit, and the falling off undoubtedly is due to a generous response to the call of the nation. Prophetic, perhaps, of the future, there has been a 200% increase in the number of young women in the Law School, there being six at the present time.

During the absence of Dean Bates, who is to be at the Law School of Harvard University on leave of absence for one year, the administration of the Law School is in the hands of a committee of five: Professors Goddard, Lane, Wilgus, Sunderland and Holbrook. Professor Goddard acts as Chairman of this committee, while Professor Holbrook succeeds to the office of Secretary.

At the close of last year, Professor Bogle, who during the last ten years has suffered not a little from ill health, resigned. His course in Common Law Pleading will be given by Professor Sunderland. Professor Durfee has dropped Criminal Law and takes Trusts. Professor Holbrook will conduct the course in Criminal Law. Professor Grismore, who on the death of Professor Knowlton, last December, took Contracts, has entered the Army. Professor Stoner will give Contracts this year. Dean Bates' course in Constitutional Law will be given by Professors Goddard and Waite, the former for the first semester, and the latter during the second. The smaller number of students with the consequent reduction in number of sections has made these changes feasible.

Professor Thompson, who taught in the Law School from 1888 to 1911 and who since the latter year has been Professor Emeritus, died September 29.

PROHIBITING ADVERTISING ON WALLS AND BUILDINGS UNDER THE POLICE POWER.—There have been many unsuccessful attempts by city authorities of late to abolish or prevent unsightly billboards and advertising. In a recent case A was arrested and fined for violating a city ordinance prohibiting the display of advertising matter on walls and buildings within the city without the consent of the city council. On refusal to pay the fine A was held in the custody of the city marshal, and brought *habeas corpus* to secure his release. The court held that the affidavit charged no violation of the ordinance unless it were construed as prohibiting the painting of *any* sign on walls or buildings within the city, and the ordinance, if properly so construed, was